Numb. XXIV.] THE [JANUARY 6. 1787.



# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1787. [VOL. I.

Conclusion of the Life of Major General GREENE, from the Columbian Magazine.

ABOUT the beginning of March, he effected a junction with a continental regiment, and two considerable bodies of Virginia and Carolina militia. He then determined on attacking the British commander without loss of time, "being persuaded" as he afterwards declared in his subsequent despatches, "that if he was successful it would prove ruinous to the enemy---and, if otherwise, it would be but a partial evil to him." On the 14th he arrived at Guilford court-house, the British then lying at fourteen miles distance.

His army consisted of about four thousand five hundred men, of whom near two thirds were North Carolina and Virginia militia. The British were about two thousand four hundred, all regular troops, and the greater part inured to toil and service in their long expedition under Lord Cornwallis, who, on the morning of the fifteenth, being apprized of General Greene's intentions, marched to meet him. The latter disposed his army in three lines: the militia of North Carolina were in front---the second line was composed of those of Virginia,---and the third, which was the flower of the army, was formed of continental troops, near fifteen hundred in number, they were flanked on both sides by cavalry and riflemen, and were posted on a rising ground, a mile and a half from Guilford court-house.

The engagement commenced at half an hour after one o'clock by a brisk canonade. After which the British advanced in three columns, and attacked the first line, composed, as has been observed, of North Carolina militia. These, who, probably, had never been in action before, were panic struck at the approach of the enemy, and many of them ran away without firing a gun or being fired upon, and even before the British had come nearer than 140 yards to them. Part of them, however, fired, but they then followed the example of their comrades. Their officers made every possible effort to rally them---but neither the advantages of their position, nor any other consideration, could induce them to maintain their ground. This shameful cowardice had a great effect upon the issue of the battle. The next line, however, behaved much better. They fought with great bravery; and after they were thrown into disorder, rallied, returned to the charge, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time, but were at length broken, and driven on the third line, when the engagement became general, very severe, and very bloody. At length superiority of discipline carried the day from superiority of numbers. The conflict endured an hour and a half, and was terminated by gen. Greene's ordering a retreat, when he perceived, that the enemy were on the point of encircling his troops.

This was a hard fought action. Lord Cornwallis stated his losses in killed, wounded, and missing, at 532, among whom were several officers of considerable rank. To those who are used to consider the thousands killed in the plains of Germany, very frequently without producing any visible consequence on the fate of a war, the number here mentioned must appear insignificant. But this battle was, nevertheless, decisive in its consequences. Lord Cornwallis was, three days after, obliged to make a retrograde motion, and to return to Wilmington, situated two hundred miles from the place of action. He was even under the necessity of abandoning a considerable number of those who were most dangerously wounded.

The loss of the Americans was about four hundred killed and wounded. However, this was not so severely felt, as the desertion of a considerable number of militia, who fled homewards, and came no more near the army.

Some time after this engagement, general Greene determined to return to South Carolina, to endeavour to expel the British from that state. His first object was to attempt the reduction of Camden, where lord Rawdon was posted, with about nine hundred men. The strength of this place, which was covered on the south and east sides by a river and a creek, and to the westward and northward, by six redoubts, rendered it impracticable to carry it by storm, with the small army general Greene had, consisting of about seven hundred continentals. He therefore encamped at about a mile from the town, in order to prevent supplies from being brought in, and to take advantage of such favorable circumstances as might occur.

Lord Rawdon's situation was extremely delicate. Colonel Watson, whom he had some time before detached for the protection of the eastern frontiers, and to whom he had, on intelligence of general Greene's intentions, sent orders to return to Camden, was so effectually watched by general Marian, that it was impossible for him to obey. His lordship's supplies were, moreover, very precarious: and should gen. Greene's reinforcements arrive, he might be so closely invested, as to be at length obliged to surrender. In this dilemma, the best expedient that suggested itself, was a bold attack, for which purpose he armed his musicians and drummers, and every person capable of carrying a musquet. He sallied out on the twenty-fifth of April, and attacked general Greene in his camp. The defence was obstinate, and for some part of the engagement, the advantage appeared to be in favour of America.---Lieutenant colonel Washington, who commanded the cavalry, had at one time not less that two hundred British prisoners. However, by the misconduct of one of the American regiments, victory was snatched from general Greene, who was compelled to retreat. He lost in the action about two hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners.--Rawdon lost two hundred and fifty-eight.

There was a great similarity between the consequences of the affair at Guilford, and those of this action. In the former, lord Cornwallis was successful---but was obliged to retreat two hundred miles from the scene of action; and for a time abandon the grand object of penetrating to the northward. In the latter, lord Rawdon had the honour of the field, but was shortly after reduced to the necessity of abandoning his post, and leaving behind him a number of sick and wounded.

The evacuation of Camden, with the vigilance of general Greene, and the several officers he employed, gave a new face to affairs in South Carolina, where the British ascendency declined more rapidly than it had been established. The numerous forts garrisoned by the enemy, fell, one after the other, into the hands of the Americans. Orangeburgh, Motte, Watson, Georgetown, Granby, and all the others, fort Ninety-six excepted, were surrendered, and a very considerable number of prisoners of war, with military stores and artillery, were found in them.

On the 23d of May general Greene sat down before Ninety-six, with the main part of his little army. The siege was carried on for a considerable time with great spirit: and the place was defended with equal bravery. At length the works were so far reduced, that a surrender must have been made in a few days, when a reinforcement of three regiments from Europe arrived at Charleston, and enabled lord Rawdon to proceed to relieve this important post. The superiority of the enemy's force reduced general Greene to the alternative of abandoning the siege altogether; or, previous to their arrival, of attempting the fort by storm. The latter was more agreeable to his enterprising spirit, and an attack was made on the morning of the nineteenth of June. He was repulsed with the loss of 150 men. He raised the siege, and retreated over the Saluda.

Dr. Ramsay, to whom we are indebted for most of the facts herein contained, speaking of the state of affairs about this period, says:---"Truly distressing was the situation of the American army. When in the grasp of victory, to be obliged to expose themselves to a hazardous assault, and afterwards to abandon the siege. When they were nearly masters of the whole country, to be compelled to retreat to its extremity. After subduing the greatest part of the force sent against them, to be under the necessity of encountering still greater reinforcements, when their remote situation precluded them from the hope of receiving a single recruit. In this gloomy situation, there were not wanting persons, who advised general Greene to leave the state, and retire with his remaining forces to Virginia. To arguments and suggestions of this kind, he nobly replied---I will recover the country, or die in the attempt. This distinguished officer, whose genius was most vigorous in those extremities when feeble minds abandon themselves to despair, adopted the only resource now left him, of avoiding an engagement until the British force should be divided."

Some skirmishes of no great moment, took place between detached parties of both armies in July and August. September the 9th, general Greene having assembled about 2000 men, proceeded to attack the British, who, under the command of colonel Stewart, were posted at Eutaw Springs. The American force was drawn up in two lines; the first, composed of Carolina militia, was commanded by generals Marian and Pickens, and colonel de Malmedy. The second, which consisted of continental troops from North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, was commanded by general Sumner, lieutenant Campbell, and colonel Williams. Lieutenant Colonel Lee, with his legion, covered the right flank; and lieutenant colonel Henderson; with the state troops, covered the left. A corps de reserve was formed of the cavalry, under lieutenant colonel Washington, and the Delaware troops under captain Kirkwood. As the Americans came forward to the attack, they fell in with some advanced parties of the enemy, at about two or three miles a-head of the main body. These being closely pursued were driven back---and the action soon became general. The militia were soon forced to give way, but were bravely supported by the second line. In the hottest part of the engagement, general Greene ordered the Maryland and Virginia continentals to charge with trailed arms. This decided the fate of the day. "Nothing" says Dr. Ramsay, "could surpass the intrepidity of both officers and men on this occasion. They rushed on, in good order, through a heavy canonade, and a shower of musquetry, with such unshaken resolution, that they bore down all before them." The British were broken, closely pursued, and upwards of five hundred of them taken prisoners. They however made a fresh stand in a favourable position in impenetrable shrubs, and a picquetted garden. Lieutenant colonel Washington, after having made every effort to dislodge them, was wounded and taken prisoner. Four six pounders were brought forward to play upon them, but they fell into their hands: and the endeavours to drive them from their station, being found impracticable, the Americans retired, leaving a strong picquet on the field of battle. Their loss was about five hundred men; that of the British upwards of eleven hundred.

General Greene was honoured by Congress with a British standard, and a gold medal, emblematical of the engagement and success, "for his wise, decisive, and magnanimous conduct, in the action at Eutaw Springs, in which, with a force inferir in number to that of the enemy, he obtained a most signal victory." Journ Con. Oct. 1781.

In the evening of the succeeding day, colonel Stewart abandoned his post, and retreated towards Charleston, leaving behind upwards of seventy of his wounded, and a thousand stands of arms. He was pursued a considerable distance in vain.

The battle of Eutaw produced most signal consequences in favour of America. The British, who had for such a length of time lorded it absolutely in South Carolina, were, shortly after that event, obliged to confine themselves in Charleston, whence they never ventured, but to make predatory excursions, with bodies of cavalry, which in general met with a very warm and very unwelcome reception.

During the relaxation that followed, a dangerous plot was formed by some turbulent and mutinous persons in the army, to deliver up their brave general to the British. This treasonable design owed its rise to the hardships, wants, and calamities of the soldiers, who were ill paid, ill clothed, and ill fed. The conspirators did not exceed twelve in number; and a providential discovery disappointed the project.

The surrender of lord Cornwallis, whose enterprising spirit had been by the British ministry expected to repair the losses and wipe away the disgrace that had been incurred through the inactivity and indolence of former generals, having convinced them of the impracticability of subjugating America, they discontinued offensive operations in every quarter. From the beginning of the year 1782, it was currently reported, that Charleston was to be speedily evacuated---it was officially announced the seventh of August---but did not take place until the seventeenth of December.

The happy period at length arrived, when by the virtue and bravery of her sons, aided by the bounty of Heaven, America compelled her invaders to recognize her independence. Then her armies quitted the tented fields, and retired to cultivate the arts of peace and happiness. Amongst the rest, general Greene revisited his native country, where he proved himself as valuable a citizen, as the Carolinas had witnessed him a gallant officer. Dissensions and jealousies had extended their destructive influence among the Rhode Islanders, and their animosity had

arifen to fuch a degree, as to threaten the moft ferious ill consequences: general Greene exerted himfelf to reftore harmony and peace amongft them once more; and was happily fuccefsful.

In October, 1785, he failed to Georgia, where he had a confiderable eftate, not far diftant from Savannah. Here he paffed away his time, occupied in his domeftic concerns, until the hour of his mortality approached. Walking out one day in June laft, we are told, he was overpowered by the extreme heat of the fun, which brought on a diforder that carried him off a few days after, on the nineteenth of the fame month.

On Tuefday, the 12th of Auguft, the United States in Congrefs refolved, "That a monument be erected to the memory of Nathaniel Greene, efq. at the feat of federal government," with an inferiptiom "in honour of his patriotifm, valour, and ability."

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For the Pittfburgh Gazette.

I Was forry to hear of the death of Mr. Hall, one of the Printers of the Gazette, but I hope the lofs will be repaired by the bearer of this, Mr. Boyd, who has purchafed that fhare of the types which was the property of Mr. Hall, and now fets out to fettle in our town.

With refpect to tranfactions in the houfe of aflembly, fo far as they refpect the weftern country, they are thefe:

1. A bill is publifhed erecting parts of Weftmoreland and Waffington counties into a new county, comprehending the town of Pittfburgh; a very fmall fegment is taken from Waffington county, in order that no ground of oppofition might be left with the inhabitants of that county: if any of the fettlements below on the Ohio would wifh to be comprehended, they may fignify it by repreferitation, at the laft feffion of the year, before which time the paffing of the bill into a law will not be urged. A fmall fegment is taken from that part of Weftmoreland to the eaft of Pittfburgh, becaufe if Greerfburgh fhould remain the feat of juftice, it will not be expedient to go farther. It is directed by the bill that the courts be held in Pittfburgh, until the legiflature fhall otherwife direct; by buildings rented by the commiffioners, to be appointed by the county. At a future day the legiflature may direct that the feat of juftice fhall be on the weft of the river, but I am difpofed to believe it may ftill remain in Pittfburgh. All things cannot be accomplifhed at once.

2. A bill is publifhed fuperfeding the powers of the truftees for building a court and jail in Greenfburgh. The object is to prevent any further expenditure of public money in public buildings at that place, inafmuch as the court houfe and jail already erected are fufficient; at leaft for a number of years. This appeared to us, the repreferitatives from Weftmoreland, to be fufficient for the prefent. It muft remain with future time to determine whether the feat of juftice fhall be removed, or a new county erected on the Kifkiminetas. The laft I believe will be deemed moft eligible. When a country has been put to the expence of public buildings, it is hard to go into the fame expence again at another place; and the houfe has been fo harraffed with applications of this kind, that one could not with a good face trouble them on the fubject. If the fituation is ineligible, thofe are to blame with whom the choice of it was entrufted. It is now too late, at leaft for a feries of years, to repair the misfortune.

3. A bill has been publifhed, incorporating a number of truftees in the weftern country, for an academy at Pittfburgh: and I have obtained from the Penns a grant of one fquare, in what is called Ewalt's field, for its ufe. I know Mr. Ewalt has a claim as occupant of this ground, however, as this is for a public purpofe of great utility, I dare fay the truftees will eafily be able to fettle the matter with Mr. Ewalt, on a fair and reafonable compromife.

4. A bill is publifhed, to incorporate truftees for a religious Chriftian Society in Pittfburgh: and when paffed into a law, I fhall take a conveyance from the Mr. Penns of a number of lots for the ufe of a church or churches, and the burying grounds.

5. A bill is publifhed for felling the referved tract oppofite the town of Pittfburgh. I fhall not be forgetful of obtaining what I can of it for the ufe of the academy: fome part I have reafon to expect I fhall obtain, and probably a few thoufand acres of the lands towards lake Erie. This may do to begin with. It is propofed to fell the lots of the referved tracts, by auction at Philadelphia. I fhall endeavour to have it left to the council both as to the mode of fale and the place, in order that the people of the weftern country may have the better opportunity of purchafing. I fhall endeavour by all means to have fome part fold at Pittfburgh.

6. A tract of land is referved, and a town is ordered to be laid out on lake Erie. A fketch of the plan is laid down in the law.

8. It is before the houfe, and I promife to myfelf that fomething will be accompliffhed in directing the council to explore the communication from the Sufquehannah to the Allegheny, that a road may be laid out by the beft way between the neareft navigable parts of thofe waters.

8. It has been agitated whether certificates fhould be received in payment of patent money on the old rights. This is a point I had at heart, but on more knowledge of the fubject, I faw it was not the intereft of the weftern country, nor perhaps the general intereft of Pennfylvania. At any rate, it was decifively my opinion, that it was not the intereft of the weftern country, at this time; becaufe, on taking out warrants for our fettlement rights, certificates are already receivable, and can at prefent be obtained for one third their value. If we fhould open a door to them on the old titles, they would inftantly rife to much higher proportion. All the old counties below the mountain have to take out their patents on the old rights, and it is then who ought to be moft anxious to have certificates made receivable. If we fhould permit them to come to market at the fame time with us, certificates would rife to fuch a value that we might almoft as well patent in hard money. The arrearages on old titles in Lancafter, Chefter, and other old counties are for almoft an hundred years back. Thofe in our weftern country who hold on old titles, and have had fuch good fortune, many of them, as to turn out the fettlers in whofe favour evidence of occupancy could not be admitted, they may very well afford to patent in ftate or other money, more efpecially when, if they do not pay in this way, thofe very fettlers, with others of the community, muft be taxed, and pay in hard or ftate money, to make up the deficiency of the requifitions of Congrefs, or the exigencies of this commonwealth. If we had opened the floodgate to all on old titles, to come in for certificates, there are fuch fums of old arrearages in old titled parts of the ftate, that the new country would get little by it. However, as there may be a great number of the holders under the old titles, who ftand in need of indulgence of time to patent, one and one half year is given them before any thing is demanded, and three years after to defray the whole. If this is before that time, when the weftern country has fecured her titles on warrant rights, it may be expedient to let the older country come in and patent with certificates, on old titles.

9. A bill is publifhed referving to fettlers a right of pre-emption, for a limited time to take out warrants. This, with great difficulty, is carried thro'. What can be done with refpect to admitting teftimony of occupancy againft office rights, I do not yet know. We have not been able to procure a report in favor of it. But it remains under advifement.

10. The bufinefs of the excife laws is before a committee.

11. Alfo, the reduction of deputy furveyors' fees, and the giving them the fees, in lieu thereof, of the furveyor general, who is a falary officer

12. Amendments in the mode of collecting taxes is alfo under advifement.

13. The bufinefs of the Miffiffippi is my great object, but as yet I can fay nothing: I fhall bring it up in a few days.

14. The committee of ways and means are much engaged.

15. I am about to try my hand in having all caveats tried by juries of the county, and not in Philadelphia, at fuch immenfe diftance. To deprive of trial by jury, in the moft eflent all right, is againft the conftitution.

I had promifed to be at the weftern courts, but found it impoffible. Nature and circumftances were both oppofed. The river Sufquehannah impaffable at the time I muft have reached it. The houfe of aflembly would not give me leave at this time to go.

The bufinefs I have inftituted would have fuffered; the rights of occupancy and the Miffiffippi trade efpecially. But I have fo provided that my clients will not greatly fuffer by my abfence: I fhall be at the courts in the fpring.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1786.

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ALL perfons indebted to the fubcriber for bread or flour, are defired to come and fettle their accounts. The baking bufinefs will be carried on as ufual, and he hopes for the continuance of his cuftomers. Bread, bifcuit, crackers, and all kinds of casks provided at the fhorteft notice, by

CHARLES RICHARDS.

Pittfburgh, Dec. 14, 1786.

N. B. Cafh, or flour at cafhprice will be taken in payment.

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The SUBSCRIBER,

NUMBER V.

UNIVERSE; or NEW-YEAR's GIFT.

January the 1ft, 1787.

With this, I hail the op'ning year,
Addrefs the God whofe works appear,
In each returning round:
He rides ferene above the ftorm,
His hands the lucid lightnings form,
His thunders fhake the ground.

Still let his providential care
With bleffings crown each rifing year,
Each human ill reftrain:
O! may his breath infpire my tongue,
And flow through all my varying fong,
And fhine in every ftrain!

While thus revolving feafons roll,
Attentive to his wife controul,
Obedient to his plan;
With filent eloquence they preach,
The moft inftructive leffons teach
To cold unthinking man.

"In the beginning God created the heavens and "the earth.---And the earth was without form and "void: and darknefs was upon the face of the deep: "and the fpirit of God moved upon the face of the "waters.---And God faid, let there be light: and "there was light. And God faw the light that it "was good: and God divided the light from the darknefs. And the evening and the morning were the "firft day."

VARIOUS are the paffages in ancient authors, which feem to bear a great refemblance to the Mofaic hiftory of creation; but none of them can more juftly be faid to be abfolutely founded on his account of creation, than the idea of a fluid-chaos.---For when the heavenly bodies and the earth were created; when the materials of the rifing worlds, the maffes of matter, of which the bodies of the fun, the moon, and all the other planets, with the comets of the fyftem had received their being: the earth was without form, and void, and darknefs was upon the face of the deep, on the fluid furface of its chaotic mafs. This is the true defcription of a fluid chaos, according to the letter of Mofes, but the fpirit of the doctrine of the Mofaic Chaos is comprehended in the following propofition.

That the feveral maffes of matter, of which the heavenly bodies and the earth do conffift, were at their creation, in a chaotic ftate; each of them a diftinct fluid chaos, without any form except what arofe from that particular gravity, or tendency of their feveral particles, to the centres of their refpective maffes which the creator feems to have impreffed on them at the beginning.

This propofition is the bafis on which the cofmogony of Mofes is founded. But as the ancient authors have founded their refpective cofmogonies, on a fluid chaos, Mofes has been accufed of having followed the general opinion and in particular, of having only the notion of a chaos, but even his whole account of creation, from the Egyptians.

Though the human mind be capable of concluding with certainty, from the vifible frame of the univerfe, that it muft neceffarily have been framed by a being of infinite power, wifdom and goodnefs, yet, to frame any idea of its generation, or of the generation of a fingle planet, is as much beyond the powers of the moft exalted human underftanding, as it is for fuch a limited intelligence to conceive how a being of unlimited power exerts that power in any one act of omnipotence.

The feveral fyftems which compofe that mighty whole, the univerfe, may have been framed feparately or together; they may have been made out of the pre-exiftent matter, prepared for thefe purpofes, by the Almighty agent; or they may have been immediately commanded into being from a ftate of nonexiftence: for we cannot fuppofe that the Supreme Being, is almighty, if he could not effect what he willed to effect, in one way or in another, as he, in his infinite wifdom, fhould chufe.

Since, therefore, this idea of a fluid chaos has been fo general, that there is no fect or nation whatever, that does not derive the ftructure of their world from a chaos: and fince there is nothing in the conftitution of things that could poffibly lead mankind into this idea; nothing that could lead the ancient philofophers to make water, or a fluid chaos, rather than fire, the firft principle; fince I fay, the idea could not be taught by nature, it muft have been originally derived from revelation: nor can it be conceived, that it fhould have prevailed fo univerfally, but by as univerfal a tradition, from fome original revelation: and fince the fame arguments will prove againft

Moſes as againſt the ancient philoſophers, that he could not have learned this notion of a fluid chaos from any thing in nature, it neceſſarily follows, that his account of the chaotic ſtate of our earth, muſt have been communicated to him, mediately, or immediately, by the Creator.

Whether matter be eternal or only created, whether it has a paſſive principle or not, certain it is, that the whole univerſe is one deſign, and ſufficiently diſplays one intelligent agent; for I ſee no part of this ſyſtem that is not under regulations, or that does not concur to one and the ſame end, which is that of preſerving the preſent eſtabliſhed order of things.

Of all ſtudies, of all ſciences, none have a more direct tendency to aggrandize the mind, to enlarge the faculties, to exalt the ideas, to expand the heart, to inſpire juſt and magnificent notions of divine wiſdom, than the ſtudy of philoſophy: who can contemplate the wonderful beauty and variety which nature every where preſents to our eyes without admiration, without conceiving that the author of them muſt be omnipotent and omniſcient! who can behold the order of the heavenly bodies, the ineſtable beauties and productions of the earth we live upon, without reading the illuſtrious characters of power, wiſdom and goodneſs, which the hand divine has inſcribed upon them.

The faculty or capacity of thought is what raiſes our nature above the animal: and the proper application or exertion of this capacity, is what raiſes mankind one above another. We ought to conſider the improvement of every faculty of the mind as a part of virtue; for the proper improvement and due conduct of the underſtanding, is an indiſpenſable part of the duty of every rational being. If then the acquiring knowlege is not only a neceſſary qualification, but alſo a duty, or moral obligation, it ſhould engage part of every one's attention; and certainly there cannot be a more laudable ambition than that of attaining juſt ſentiments of the ſupreme governor of the world, of his nature and attributes, which are acquired by proper conceptions of the wonderful works of Providence.

Theſe meditations are of the moſt important advantage for raiſing us above vice, and confirming us in a holy courſe of virtue; which is the direct tendency of all true knowlege, and the effect it never fails to produce in every honeſt and uncorrupted mind.

If we take a view of the planetary ſyſtem, with that glorious luminary fixt in its centre, the fountain of vital heat, and ſource of thoſe continually emitting ſtreams which enlighten and invigorate the ſurrounding worlds; for around him all the planets, with this our earth, either ſingle or with attendants, perpetually move, and all partake the bleſſings of his light and genial warmth, performing their revolutions in juſt proportion, and invariable meaſure. We ſhall then be furniſhed with an idea of the grandeur and magnificence of nature, and the immenſity of the material world.

Theſe ſublime contemplations may alſo fill our minds with worthy conceptions, and excite us to a grateful adoration of the guardian Deity and ſovereign ruler of the world; the ſource and principle of all beauty and perfection, who animates the ſeveral parts of this ſtupendous frame, and moves them all, from the leaſt to the greateſt, by ſacred and inviolable laws, contrived by unerring wiſdom and moſt conſummate goodneſs, for the welfare of each particular being, ſo far as may ſuit with the order and perfection of the whole.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

LONDON, Sept. 9.

IN the ſcene of diſorder now exiſting in Ireland, through the outrages of the White Boys, as well as the political diſcontents in that country, a viſit from the Prince of Wales would in all likelyhood produce the moſt happy conſequences. It is the character of the Iriſh to be extremely gratified with ſuch marks of royal attention: and in the preſent inſtance it would be the more acceptable, from their peculiar affection to his preſent royal highneſs, whom they love almoſt to adoration.

The firſt ſteps of the ſucceſſor to the Pruſſian empire will be the moſt difficult, and perhaps the moſt important of any thing that may again occur in the courſe of his reign. Surrounded as he is, by enterpriſing and powerful princes, hitherto kept in awe, by the ſuperior talents of the late ſovereign, he will find this a moſt intereſting criſis; and whatever his proceedings might be, his neighbours will certainly take meaſure of his abilities and judge of him by the outſet. It is not ſtrange that at preſent the world ſhould be undecided as to his real character; for while the amazing abilities of his predeceſſor exiſted for the government of his kingdom, there was little room for any ſuch interference on his part, as could enable people to judge of the extent of his capacity.

The Malteſe gallies are ſaid to have joined the maritime powers who are at variance with the Algerines; and yet, if we may believe common report, that daring undaunted power at this very moment ventures to add Great-Britain to the number of enemies now combined againſt it. We can ſcarcely believe it, but if it is ſo; it muſt proceed from ſome atrocious neglect or miſconduct of ſome great men here at home which we hope will ſoon be looked into.

The Venetians too feel the ſmart of hoſtile engagements againſt the Grand Turk and ſome of the little Turks. Although they have joined themſelves in alliance with the emperor of Germany and the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, theſe two powers ſeem only to feel for themſelves, and one another, ſo far as they are linked in together for mutual ſafety or mutual advantage.

Both theſe Imperial courts may find it difficult to cope with the Ottoman Porte, which appears to be riouſing from its long and deep lethargy, and preparing ſyſtematically to meet all its enemies, and to know enemies from friends, by compelling pretended friends to act as friends, or openly to renounce their friendſhip.

Whatever may be the caſe between the Turk and the two Imperial crowns, it appears by the king of Sweden's addreſſes to his diet at meeting and parting that he is not apprehenſive of theſe threatened diſturbances reaching him, or his next neighbour the Danith monarch.

## American Occurrences.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

The commander in chief has received information that inſurgents, in different parts of the ſtate, are again embodying themſelves to obſtruct the courſe of law and the adminiſtration of juſtice in this commonwealth.

The general court, at their laſt ſeſſion, convened for the expreſs purpoſe of hearing the various complaints, exiſting in different parts of the ſtate, have not only adopted every meaſure for their removal; which, after the moſt ſerious deliberation, they thought conducive to juſtice and the common good, but have taken the earlieſt opportunity of communicating their doings thereon to the public. Theſe very meaſures, inſtead of giving quiet to the malcontents, have been added to their catalogue of grievances, and furniſhed them with new pretenſions of complaint.

Hence it muſt be evident that it is not within the reach of the legiſlature to ſatisfy their demands, conſiſtently with the common intereſt. Theſe outrageous proceedings, therefore, cannot longer be conſidered as having any thing partial for their object, but as levelled at the very exiſtence of government. And the period ſeems to be faſt approaching when it muſt be determined whether the good people of this commonwealth, are to remain under the protection of their preſent free and excellent conſtitution, or to ſubmit their lives and property to the will of the moſt reſtleſs and dangerous members of the community.

The commander in chief relying with perfect confidence on the countenance and ſupport of his fellow citizens, feels himſelf bound by the moſt ſacred obligations of duty, to attempt at all hazards to cruſh every dangerous oppoſition to government.

He therefore calls upon the major generals within this commonwealth, immediately to ſee that their ſeveral diviſions are perfectly organized, compleatly equipped and ready to take the field at the ſhorteſt notice. He has perfect ſatisfaction in the belief, that the officers, at this critical period eſpecially, will entertain ſo high a ſenſe of duty, and of their reſponſibility to their country, that no exertions on their part will be wanting, fully to carry theſe orders into effect. And he flatters himſelf, that their taſk will not be arduous, as the good ſenſe of the militia muſt evince their importance, and induce a ready obedience.

## *Pittſburgh, January 6.*

We are happy to have an opportunity of congratulating our fellow citizens on the arrival in this town of the great, the mighty, and the warlike, GIOSOTO the firſt, king of the Seneca nation; defender of Hannah's-town; protector of the widow and orphan, &c. &c.

There was an elegant entertainment (conſiſting of three gallons of whiſkey and twenty pounds of flour) prepared for his majeſty and retinue, which they enjoyed with an uncommon reliſh, as theſe articles have become exceedingly ſcarce within his majeſty, Giofoto's, dominions.

His majeſty amuſes himſelf whilſt he remains here, in walking about to view the curioſities of this place; in quaffing good whiſkey; and ſmoking tobacco and the bark of willow trees, through his curiouſly ornamented wooden pipe. As anecdotes of great men can never fail to be intereſting to the public, we ſhall not neglect to add, that his majeſty was obſerved to be particularly fond of viewing the game of billiards; ſome biographers pretend to aſſert that his majeſty has been a great gameſter in his time, but whether billiards or foot ball was his favorite game, we cannot pretend to aſſert.

For the information of our mercantile readers, we inſert the following, from a late Baltimore paper.

Great inconvenience and loſs having ariſen to the commerce of Maryland, and particularly to that of Baltimore town, from the quantity of coppers in circulation, and from receiving gold at leſs weight than it is eſtabliſhed by the law of this ſtate, and to current as in the neighbouring ſtates: and as it would be attended with further inconvenience and loſs to have each piece of the legal Weight, a number of principal merchants and other gentlemen, of this town, have agreed to receive and pay gold at the rate of ſix ſhillings and eight pence the penny weight, and in coppers of good quality, at the rate of fifteen to the ſhilling, from and after this 28th day of November, 1786.

We hear the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts has appointed general Henry Jackſon to the command of the quota of federal troops from that ſtate, by a late requiſition of congreſs; and we further learn, that colonel David Humphreys is appointed to the command of thoſe from Connecticut.

The London Evening Poſt, of September 2, contains the following paragraph: "Lord Dorcheſter, we hear, goes to his government armed with full powers to ſettle any diſputes between coppers and the Canadians, relative to the boundaries ſettled on at the concluſion of the late war; but at the ſame time ſtrictly to enforce the terms of the treaty of peace, nor ſuffer, by any means, the infraction of the leaſt article thereof, or any meaſure to be purſued that may add to the inſults already ſuffered by Americans in this country."

Extract from Carey's Chronicle of December [illegible]

Sing, *Io triomphe*, all ye ſtockholders, bank[illegible] &c. At length your ardent wiſhes are crowned with ſucceſs; the bank is victorious; its charter is reſtored once more.

This day was read a ſecond time, the report of the committee on the memorial in favor of the bank. The debate began at ten o'clock in the morning, and continued until two P. M. It was reſumed at [illegible] P. M. and continued until nine, when the reſolution of the report was agreed to, as follows:

Reſolved, That a ſpecial committee be appointed to bring in a bill to reſtore the charter of the bank of North America, with proviſos nevertheleſs therein, limiting the duration of the ſaid charter to the term of [illegible] years, alſo limiting the amount of the capital ſtock, which may be employed in the ſaid bank, to [illegible] dollars.---The yeas and nays were, for the report 33; againſt it 28.

Meſſrs. G. Clymer, Wynkoop, and Hockley, were appointed to prepare the bill

Dec. 16. The bill for renewing the charter of the bank was yeſterday reported, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

☞ Thoſe gentlemen who have not paid their firſt ſubſcription for the Pittſburgh Gazette, would oblige the Printers by forwarding it to them. Dec. 20, 1786.

☞ There is a letter at the Printing Office for Mr. William Lockhart, addreſſed to the care of Mr. William Little, either of the above gentlemen are deſired to call for it. Jan. 5, 1787.

CAME to the plantation whereon Peter Brandon now lives, on Charter's creek; 10 miles from Pittſburgh, about the firſt week in May laſt, a bay COLT, 12 or 13 hands high, no brand or ſpots on him, has a dark mane and tail; he trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

PETER BRANDON.

THIS is to inform the public, that the Recorders Office, &c. for Weſtmoreland county, is at preſent kept at the dwelling houſe of Colonel Nehemiah Stokeley, where attendance will be given by me

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq; Recorder.

Dec. 13.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to prevent for a limited time the sale of lands for the payment of taxes within the frontier counties of this state, belonging to non-resident owners thereof, and to allow the said owners a further day of appeal.

WHEREAS the act passed on the eleventh day of September last for the relief of the owners of unimproved lands, from the inconveniences they were subjected to, by the mode established by law of enforcing the payment of taxes, respecting such taxes only as should be assessed after the passing of that act: And whereas sundry taxes before that time assessed remain uncollected, and an immediate enforcing the payment thereof, in the manner directed by the former laws, will subject the owners of unimproved lands to all the inconveniences above referred to, for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the owners of unimproved and unoccupied lands, lying within the counties of Northampton Bedford, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Luzerne, or any of them, on which any taxes have been assessed, before the eleventh day of September last, shall have liberty of appeal, by themselves or their agents, until the sixteenth day of April next, and that no sales of any such lands for the non payment of taxes assessed thereon, shall take place before the first day of June next, and until that day all proceedings relative to the sale of such lands shall be suspended: and on the said sixteenth day of April the commissioners of the counties aforesaid respectively, or any two of them, shall meet together at the court house, or at the usual place for holding courts in each county, to receive the appeals of non-resident landholders, or their agents, and shall continue from day to day, until the twenty-first day of the said month, to hear and determine on the said appeals, and on each appeal the said commissioners shall make every proper examination and correction of the said assessments, agreeably to the laws in ordinary cases of appeal.

Provided nevertheless, That the expences of holding such courts of appeals by the commissioners of the counties respectively, shall be at the expence of the appellants, and be assessed by the said commissioners with the tax which shall be adjudged to be payable by them the said appellants.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the appeal for the owners or their agents of the lands aforesaid in the county of Luzerne, shall be held by the commissioners of Northumberland county, at the court house of Northumberland.

Signed by order of the house,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia,
on Monday, the twenty-seventh
day of November, in the year of
our Lord one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-six.

PETER Z. LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, December 4, 1786. A. M.

Ordered, That the following bill be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Assembly.

An ACT to empower the supreme executive council to lay out a town and otherwise to apportion the lands contained in the tract of land reserved to the use of the state by the act entitled, "An act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation, given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line or their representatives, and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned for the use of the said officers and soldiers, to be divided off to them severally at the end of the war.

WHEREAS by the act of assembly passed the twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, and for other the purposes in the said act mentioned, a certain tract was reserved to the use of the state "containing (as in said act is expressed) three thousand acres in an oblong of not less than one mile in depth from the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and extending up and down the rivers, from opposite Fort Pitt, so far as may be necessary to include the same." And whereas it appears that a sale of the said tract, if laid out and disposed of to the best advantage, will furnish a considerable sum of money towards discharging the debts due by this state. Therefore to attain the said end in the most serviceable manner to the state,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the president and council are hereby empowered to cause to be laid out and surveyed a town in lots with a competent and suitable number of out-lots, for the accommodation thereof in the said tract, and to cause to be laid out and surveyed, the residue of the said tract in lots, which last mentioned lots shall not be less than nor more than acres each.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon the return of such surveys, which are hereby directed to be made to the president and council, they shall, and are hereby authorised to sell the whole of the said lots as they shall think most to the advantage of the state.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the president and council shall reserve out of the lots of the said town for the use of the state, so much land as they shall deem to be necessary for the scite of a court house, gaol and market house, for places of public worship, for burying the dead, and without the said town acres for a common of pasture. And that the said town and other lots herein mentioned, shall be made in the city of Philadelphia, but previous to the sale thereof, notice shall be given in such newspapers of the said city as they shall think proper, and also in the Gazette of the said Fort Pitt or town of Pittsburgh of such sale, at least previous to the said sale.

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THERE will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 11th of January next, at the subscriber's [illegible] on Peter's Creek, Washington County:--- Four valuable Horses and Waggon; also a keel boat, 41 feet long 10 wide and 2 and an half deep, the boat is good, but too small for the use it was intended by the present owner.

Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to Mr. Neil Murray, at the place aforesaid, where the horses may be seen, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Dec. 20, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD.

N. B. Six months credit will be given on good security.

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DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

---

STRAYED from the town of Pittsburgh the 27th of November last, a Horse, between a brown and a dun colour, has a star in his forehead, a switch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to subscriber living in Pittsburgh, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, besides reasonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786, WILLIAM DICK.

---

*Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.*

A LARGE *and general assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.*

*JOHN GIBSON.*

---

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

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*CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE*

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

*THOMAS FORREST.*

*Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.*

*Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.*

---

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates, Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

---

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

MAKES in the newest fashion and neatest manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; also, they do the business of Upholsters in the different branches. They are determined to ask the lowest prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of those who please to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

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WHEREAS the subscriber has passed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th instant, for the sum of fifteen pounds, for a consideration which he was to receive, but the said Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any person from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

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THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former customers in particular, that they have opened their new shop, opposite to Mr. Joseph Nicholas's, at the sign of the Cross Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting business in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with hats of the best quality and newest fashion, on the shortest notice, by the publics most humble servants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muskrat skins, taken as cash, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewise wool at the current selling price.

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Pittsburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a mistaken opinion has prevailed among some people respecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittsburgh Gazette; some supposing the advertisement circulated by the Printers obliged all persons to pay from the first number which was published, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of justice, that they were bound to compensate the Printers from the date of the first paper they should receive---for the satisfaction of such as are doubtful respecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittsburgh Gazette commences from the date of the first paper each subscriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

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PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry, where* Subscriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*----ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to prevent for a limited time the ſale of lands for the payment of taxes within the frontier counties of this ſtate, belonging to non-reſident owners thereof, and to allow the ſaid owners a further day of appeal.

WHEREAS the act paſſed on the eleventh day of September laſt for the relief of the owners of unimproved lands, from the inconveniences they were ſubjected to, by the mode eſtabliſhed by law of enforcing the payment of taxes, reſpecting ſuch taxes only as ſhould be aſſeſſed after the paſſing of that act: And whereas ſundry taxes before that time aſſeſſed remain uncollected, and an immediate enforcing the payment thereof, in the manner directed by the former laws, will ſubject the owners of unimproved lands to all the inconveniences above referred to, for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the owners of unimproved and unoccupied lands, lying within the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland, Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette and Luzerne, or any of them, on which any taxes have been aſſeſſed, before the eleventh day of September laſt, ſhall have liberty of appeal, by themſelves or their agents, until the ſixteenth day of April next, and that no ſales of any ſuch lands for the non payment of taxes aſſeſſed thereon, ſhall take place before the firſt day of June next, and until that day all proceedings relative to the ſale of ſuch lands ſhall be ſuſpended; and on the ſaid ſixteenth day of April the commiſſioners of the counties aforeſaid reſpectively, or any two of them, ſhall meet together at the court houſe, or at the uſual place for holding courts in each county, to receive the appeals of non-reſident landholders, or their agents, and ſhall continue from day to day, until the twenty-firſt day of the ſaid month, to hear and determine on the ſaid appeals, and on each appeal the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall make every proper examination and correction of the ſaid aſſeſſments, agreeably to the laws in ordinary caſes of appeal.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the expences of holding ſuch courts of appeals by the commiſſioners of the counties reſpectively, ſhall be at the expence of the appellants, and be aſſeſſed by the ſaid commiſſioners with the tax which ſhall be adjudged to be payable by them the ſaid appellants.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the appeal for the owners or their agents of the lands aforeſaid in the county of Luzerne, ſhall be held by the commiſſioners of Northumberland county, at the court houſe of Northumberland.

Signed by order of the houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Monday, the twenty-ſeventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix.

PETER Z. LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, December 4, 1786. A. M.

Ordered, That the following bill be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT to empower the ſupreme executive council to lay out a town and otherwiſe to apportion the lands contained in the tract of land reſerved to the uſe of the ſtate by the act entitled, "An act for the ſale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpoſe of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation, given to the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line or their repreſentatives, and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned for the uſe of the ſaid officers and ſoldiers, to be divided off to them ſeverally at the end of the war.

WHEREAS by the act of aſſembly paſſed the twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, for the purpoſe of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, and for other the purpoſes in the ſaid act mentioned, a certain tract was reſerved to the uſe of the ſtate "containing (as in ſaid act is expreſſed) three thouſand acres in an oblong of not leſs than one mile in depth from the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and extending up and down the rivers, from oppoſite Fort Pitt, ſo far as may be neceſſary to include the ſame." And whereas it appears that a ſale of the ſaid tract, if laid out and diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, will furniſh a conſiderable ſum of money towards diſcharging the debts due by this ſtate. Therefore to attain the ſaid end in the moſt ſerviceable manner to the ſtate,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the preſident and council are hereby empowered to cauſe to be laid out and ſurveyed a town in lots with a competent and ſuitable number of out-lots, for the accommodation thereof in the ſaid tract, and to cauſe to be laid out and ſurveyed, the reſidue of the ſaid tract in lots, which laſt mentioned lots ſhall not be leſs than nor more than acres each.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That upon the return of ſuch ſurveys, which are hereby directed to be made to the preſident and council, they ſhall, and are hereby authoriſed to ſell the whole of the ſaid lots as they ſhall think moſt to the advantage of the ſtate.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the preſident and council ſhall reſerve out of the lots of the ſaid town for the uſe of the ſtate, ſo much land as they ſhall deem to be neceſſary for the ſcite of a court houſe, gaol and market houſe, for places of public worſhip, for burying the dead, and without the ſaid town acres for a common of paſture. And that the ſaid town and other lots herein mentioned, ſhall be made in the city of Philadelphia, but previous to the ſale thereof, notice ſhall be given in ſuch newſpapers of the ſaid city as they ſhall think proper, and alſo in the Gazette of the ſaid Fort Pitt or town of Pittſburgh of ſuch ſale, at leaſt previous to the ſaid ſale.

THERE will be ſold at public vendue, on Wedneſday the 11th of January next, at the ſubſcriber's ſ[illegible] on Peter's Creek, Waſhington County:--- Four va[illegible] Horſes and Waggon; alſo a keel boat, 41 feet long, 10 wide and 2 and an half deep, the boat is good, but too ſmall for the uſe it was intended by the preſent owner.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to Mr. Neil Murray, at the place aforeſaid, where the horſes may be ſeen, or to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

Dec. 20, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD.

N. B. Six months credit will be given on good ſecurity.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

STRAYED from the town of Pittſburgh the 27th of November laſt, a Horſe, between a brown and a dun colour, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, beſides reaſonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786. WILLIAM DICK.

*Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.*

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

*JOHN GIBSON.*

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

*CERTIFICATES for the* LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

*THOMAS FORREST.*

*Who buys and ſells all kinds of* CERTIFICATES *of this ſtate, or any of the United States.*

*Philadelphia, Sept.* 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State-Certificates, Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,
Cabinet Makers and Upholſterers,

MAKES in the neweſt faſhion and neateſt manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; alſo, they do the buſineſs of Upholſters in the different branches. They are determined to aſk the loweſt prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of thoſe who pleaſe to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittſburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former cuſtomers in particular, that they have opened their new ſhop, oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting buſineſs in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be ſupplied with hats of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhion, on the ſhorteſt notice, by the publics' moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a miſtaken opinion has prevailed among ſome people reſpecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittſburgh Gazette; ſome ſuppoſing the advertiſement circulated by the Printers obliged all perſons to pay from the firſt number which was publiſhed, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of juſtice, that they were bound to compenſate the Printers from the date of the firſt paper they ſhould receive---for the ſatisfaction of ſuch as are doubtful reſpecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittſburgh Gazette commences from the date of the firſt paper each ſubſcriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*----ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.